

1 BENJAMIN H. SETTLE
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56 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA

8 CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE CHEHALIS)		
RESERVATION, et al.,)	No. C08 5562 BHS	
)	
9 v.)	Plaintiffs,) DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR	
)	SUMMARY JUDGMENT
10 THURSTON COUNTY BOARD OF))	Note on Motion Docket: January 22, 2010
EQUALIZATION, et al.,))	
)	
12 Defendants.))	

13 I. INTRODUCTION
14

15 Defendants Thurston County, Thurston County Assessor, and Thurston County Treasurer move
 16 this court pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a) for an order of summary judgment dismissing Plaintiffs'
 17 claims. Plaintiffs brought this action for declaratory and injunctive relief alleging that the property tax
 18 assessment on the improvements at the Great Wolf Lodge violates, and is preempted by, federal law. On
 19 March 9, 2009, Plaintiffs filed their First Amended Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief
 20 asserting five claims. On July 2, 2009, the Court dismissed Plaintiffs' fifth claim.

21 Summary judgment should be granted on Plaintiffs' remaining claims because, drawing all
 22 justifiable inferences in favor of the nonmoving party, there is no genuine issue as to any material facts
 23 and the Defendants are entitled to judgment as a matter of law.¹ In the instant motion only the ultimate
 24

25 ¹ Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c); *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 255, 106 S. Ct. 2505 (1986).

1 inferences and the legal consequences are in dispute.² As the dispute relates to the legal significance of
 2 undisputed facts, the controversy collapses into a question of law suitable to disposition on summary
 3 judgment.³ The facts show that the property tax assessment on the Great Wolf Lodge improvements is a
 4 valid exercise of state taxing authority and not preempted by federal law.

5 II. FACTS

6 Approximately six years ago, the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation (“Tribe”)
 7 purchased 43 acres in Grand Mound, Washington.⁴ The property was subsequently converted to non-
 8 contiguous federal trust property and is currently held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the
 9 Tribe.⁵ In 2005, the Tribe and Great Wolf Resorts, Inc. (a nonIndian, publicly-traded, for-profit
 10 Delaware corporation)⁶, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Great Wolf Lodge of Chehalis, LLC
 11 (“GWR”) itself a nonIndian corporation⁷ with water park expertise, formed a limited liability
 12 company, CTGW, LLC, (“CTGW”) under Delaware law,⁸ for the purpose of building and owning
 13 Great Wolf Lodge at Grand Mound (“Great Wolf Lodge”), which is a \$100 to \$110 million project.⁹
 14 The Great Wolf Lodge is a 398 hotel, conference center, indoor water park and other improvements
 15 (“Improvements”)¹⁰ located on 39 of the 43 acres that are held in trust for the Tribe (“Land”).¹¹

16 The Lodge draws in excess of 400,000 guests,¹² nearly all of whom travel to and from the
 17 Lodge on roads through Thurston County.¹³ The Great Wolf Lodge is bordered by Old Highway 99, a
 18

20 ² *Suzy's Zoo v. Comm'r of Internal Revenue*, 273 F.3d 875, 878 (9th Cir. 2001) (“A mixed question of law and fact exists
 21 when primary facts are undisputed and ultimate inferences and legal consequences are in dispute.”).

22 ³ *Union Sch. Dist. v. Smith*, 15 F.3d 1519, 1523 (9th Cir. 1994).

23 ⁴ Dkt. 3 ¶ 7.

24 ⁵ *Id.*; see also *id.*, Exh. B at 2.

25 ⁶ Dkt. 1 ¶ 13; Dkt 15-2 (Futterman declaration, Exhibit A)

26 ⁷ Dkt 15, Exhibit A.

27 ⁸ Dkt. 46 ¶ 5.

28 ⁹ Dkt. 3 ¶ 8; Dkt. 3. at Exhibit B p. 2.

29 ¹⁰ *Id.* ¶ 9, Exhibit B.

30 ¹¹ *Id.* ¶ 9.

31 ¹² Dkt. 15-3 (Futterman declaration, at Exhibit B).

32 ¹³ Derek Kinzel, General Manager at Great Wolf Lodge, Deposition (“Kinzel dep.”) 18:9-19, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 3.

DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT - 2

Cause No: C08-5562 BHS

Motion for Summary Judgment FINAL 12-31-09

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1 Thurston County road.¹⁴ In addition to the hotel, the conference center has 12 rooms ranging from a
 2 capacity of 10 to 1,050.¹⁵

3 The Tribe has approximately 820 members, close to 300 of whom are 18 and under.¹⁶
 4 Although the number of Chehalis Tribal members working at the Great Wolf Lodge has fluctuated, the
 5 number of members employed at the Great Wolf Lodge has been as high as eight¹⁷ and as low as
 6 three¹⁸ out of a total of over 500 employees.¹⁹ Great Lakes Services, LLC (“GLS”), an “indirect wholly
 7 owned subsidiary of Great Wolf Resorts, Incorporated[,]”²⁰ manages the Great Wolf Lodge.²¹

8 The Tribe leases the Land to CTGW for a 25-year term, with a 25-year option to renew.²²
 9 CTGW owns the Improvements in fee during the Lease term and, upon the Lease's expiration or
 10 termination, the Improvements shall remain on the Land.²³ Under the CTGW LLC Agreement, the
 11 Tribe has a 51 percent “proportionate share” of CTGW’s profits and losses and GWR has a 49 percent
 12 “proportionate share” of CTGW’s profits and losses.²⁴

13 CTGW is an investment for the Tribe in that the Tribe receives 51 percent of net profits and is
 14 responsible for 51 percent of net losses.²⁵ Although the gross revenues from the Great Wolf Lodge were
 15

16 ¹⁴ Dkt. 46 ¶ 26; Brent Payton, Thurston County Public Works Department, Deposition (“Payton Dep.”) 46:2-7, Dec of
 17 Cushing, Ex. 14.

18 ¹⁵ Great Wolf Lodge Grand Mound Meetings & Groups – Great Wolf Resorts,
 19 http://www.greatwolf.com/grandmound/groups/overview (last visited December 29, 2009).

20 ¹⁶ David Burnett, Chairman for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Deposition (“Burnett dep.”) 174:18-
 21 19, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 1.

22 ¹⁷ *Id.* at 37:7-23 (Dec of Cushing, Ex. 1).

23 ¹⁸ Spreadsheet of Great Wolf Lodge employees (Dec of Cushing, Exhibit 33).

24 ¹⁹ *Id.*; Kinzel dep. 50:22-51:3, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 3.

25 ²⁰ James Calder, Chief Financial Officer for CTGW, Deposition (“Calder dep.”) 12:2-5n Dec of Cushing, Ex. 12.

26 ²¹ Management Services Agreement (Dec of Cushing, Ex. 35) The term of the agreement is 50 years with an automatic
 27 renewal for another 50 years. Bates No. CT02667. If the agreement is terminated for any reason prior to the term expiring,
 28 then CTGW is responsible to continue paying GLS based on the average monthly management fees for the 36 months prior
 29 to termination until the end of the term. Bates No. CT02668-69.

30 ²² Dkt. 3, at Exhibit A, Art. 5.

31 ²³ Dkt. 3, at Exhibit A, Art. 11, 16; Dkt. 46 ¶ 18 & 54.

32 ²⁴ Dkt. 1 ¶ 13; Dkt. 3 ¶ 11; Dkt. 46 ¶ 14; Limited Liability Company Agreement of CTGW, LLC (Exhibit 36, Dec of
 33 Cushing) at Bates Nos. CT04688, CT04724 ¶ 6.4, 6.5

34 ²⁵ Kris Salmon, Chief Financial Officer for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Deposition (“Salmon
 35 dep.”) 33:7-13, 138:20-24, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 8. Burnett dep. 183:16-21, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 1.

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in excess \$33 million (year ended December 31, 2008)²⁶ the Tribe received no net profit from CTGW.²⁷ In addition to being an investor, the Tribe has two other separate and distinct roles with respect to the Great Wolf Lodge. First, the Tribe is a sovereign government that may levy taxes and regulate activities that take place at the Great Wolf Lodge on the Land.²⁸ In its governmental function, collects a 3 percent sales tax and a 3 percent room tax.²⁹ Second, the Tribe is a landowner and leases the land to CTGW.³⁰

In 2007, the Assessor valued the property at \$68,812,500.³¹ The taxable value was adjusted for the incomplete construction in 2007. The 2007 assessment was \$10,115,462.³² The Assessor assessed the Improvements at full completion and at their full value in 2008 for tax year 2009.³³ The property tax assessment on the Improvements includes levies for state and local schools, the county, Medic One, county roads, Timberland library, the Port of Olympia, fire district, cemetery district and public utility district.³⁴ Thurston County and each of the other taxing districts provide services that are funded by their property tax levies.³⁵

III. ANALYSIS

A. Washington State Property Tax Law

All property in Washington is subject to taxation unless exempted by law.³⁶ In Washington, “personal property” includes “all improvements upon lands the fee of which is still vested in the

²⁶ CTGW, LLC Financial Statements as of and for the year Ended December 31, 2008 and Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants (Exhibit 30, Dec of Cushing). Bates No. CT02519 (see "Total revenues" row).

²⁷ Salmon dep. 138:20-24; Exhibit 30, Dec of Cushing, Bates No. CT02519 (see "Net loss applicable to members" row).

²⁸ Salmon dep. 25:11-26:1-18, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 8.; Kalt dep. 125:25-126:14, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 10; Burnett dep. 183:16-21, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 1.

²⁹ Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation Resolution No. 2007-85 (Exhibit 34, Dec of Cushing).

³⁰ *Id.* at 33:7-13, 138:9-10; Burnett dep. 21:19-23, 44:16-45:1, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 1.

31 Dkt. 16 ¶ 6.

³² *Id.* ¶ 9; Dkt. 46 ¶ 34.

³³ Dkt. 46 ¶ 35.

³⁴ Dkt. 16 ¶ 10.

³⁵ See "State and Local Interests are Strong and Establish Extensive Services Provided" *infra*.

³⁶ RCW 84.36.005.

1 United States.”³⁷ Land owned by the United States and held in trust for the Tribe is exempt from
 2 property tax.³⁸ Here, the Improvements are defined as “personal property” because they are
 3 “improvements upon lands the fee of which is still vested in the United States.”³⁹ Improvements on
 4 leased Indian trust land are personal property subject to personal property tax.⁴⁰ The lease of a
 5 nonIndian lessee leasing Indian trust property and that lessee’s improvements fall within the definition
 6 of personal property in RCW 84.04.080.⁴¹ The owner of the personal property is liable for the property
 7 taxes on that personal property.⁴² Improvements that are the property of the lessee during the term of
 8 the lease are subject to personal property tax.⁴³ Here, CTGW’s lease expressly states that CTGW is the
 9 owner of the Improvements.⁴⁴ Therefore, CTGW is liable for the property tax.
 10

B. The Property Tax on CTGW, LLC, a Delaware LLC, Is Not Per Se Invalid

11 The Supreme Court has adopted a per se rule in the special area of state taxation of Indian
 12 tribes and tribal members.⁴⁵ If Congress has not instructed otherwise, a state’s tax is unenforceable if
 13 the legal incidence of that tax falls on an Indian tribe or its members.⁴⁶ Absent express congressional
 14 authority, a tax is categorically barred if the legal incidence of the tax falls on an Indian person or
 15 entity and the taxable event occurs on the reservation.⁴⁷ Here, it is undisputed that CTGW owns the
 16 Improvements in fee during the Lease term.⁴⁸ Accordingly, the legal incidence of the property tax falls
 17 on CTGW.⁴⁹

20
 21 ³⁷ RCW 84.04.080.

22 ³⁸ WA Const. art. VII, § 1; RCW 84.36.010.

23 ³⁹ RCW 84.04.080.

24 ⁴⁰ *Chief Seattle Properties v. Kitsap County*, 86 Wn.2d 7, 21, 541 P.2d 699 (1975).

25 ⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² *Timber Traders, Inc. v. Johnston*, 87 Wn.2d 42, 49, 548 P.2d 1080 (1976).

⁴³ *Washington Mutual v. Dept. of Revenue*, 77 Wn. App. 669, 676, 893 P.2d 654 (1995).

⁴⁴ Dkt. 3 Exhibit A, Art. 11.

⁴⁵ *California v. Cabazon Band of Mission Indians*, 480 U.S. 202, 216 n.17, 107 S. Ct. 1083 (1987).

⁴⁶ *Oklahoma Tax Comm'n v. Chickasaw Nation*, 515 U.S. 450, 453, 115 S. Ct. 2214 (1995).

⁴⁷ *Id.* at 459.

⁴⁸ *Id.* at Art. 11, 16; Dkt. 46 ¶ 18.

⁴⁹ Plaintiffs admit that the legal incidence of the tax falls on CTGW but claim that CTGW is an Indian entity. Dkt. 46 ¶ 43.

1 CTGW is a limited liability company created under Delaware law.⁵⁰ CTGW, as a distinct legal
 2 entity that owns the Improvements, is liable for the property taxes, separate from the Tribe and GWR,
 3 its two members. In both Delaware and Washington, the law provides that limited liability companies
 4 are separate legal entities, distinct from their members:

5 A limited liability company formed under this chapter shall be a separate legal entity,
 6 the existence of which as a separate legal entity shall continue until cancellation of the
 7 limited liability company's certificate of formation.⁵¹

8 “State chartered corporations, being fictional persons created by the states, should be treated as
 9 non-Indians even if owned by Indians.”⁵² CTGW is a fictional person created by the state. Although
 10 CTGW is a Delaware limited liability company and not a corporation, it is the nature of a state-
 11 chartered entity as separate and distinct from its members or shareholders that is the main issue.
 12 CTGW is a separate entity from its members, and thus it is a nonIndian entity, regardless of the Tribe’s
 13 proportionate share in CTGW. The Plaintiffs’ claim that the property tax is *per se* invalid should be
 14 dismissed.

15 C. Bracker Analysis Favors Property Taxation

16 Even with the incidence of the tax on CTGW, the property tax may be preempted if the tax
 17 liability falls on a nontribal entity engaged in a transaction with tribes or tribal members on the
 18 reservation and the imposition of the tax fails to satisfy the *Bracker* interest-balancing test.⁵³
 19

20 ⁵⁰ Plaintiffs, claim that CTGW is “uniquely Indian,” Dkt. 2 at 13, stating that “[t]he federally-approved Lease prohibits
 21 CTGW from ever removing the Improvements, whose ownership reverts to the Tribe when the Lease terminates or
 22 expires.” Dkt. 2 at 14. This statement disregards the License Agreement. According to the License Agreement, at the
 23 termination or expiration of the lease, unless the Tribe renews its licensing agreement, the Tribe has no right to the
 24 proprietary amenity Improvements at the Great Wolf Lodge. License Agreement at Exhibit 6; George Johnson, Plaintiffs’
 25 Expert, Deposition (“Johnson dep”) 54:25-59:15, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 11.

⁵¹ 6 Del. C. Section 18-201; RCW 25.15.070(2)(c). The statutory provisions of both Delaware and Washington in this
 regard are identical.

⁵² F. Cohen, Handbook on Federal Indian Law (1982 ed.) at pages 355-56; see *Moline Properties, Inc. v. Comm'r of Internal Revenue*, 319 U.S. 436, 440, 63 S. Ct. 1132 (1943); *Myrick v. Devils' Lake Sioux Mfg. Corp.*, 718 F.Supp. 753, 755 (D.N.D. 1989); *Airvator, Inc. v. Turtle Mountain Mfg. Co.*, 329 N.W.2d 596, 602 N.D. (1983); Steven L. Pevar, in *The Rights of Indians and Tribes* 179 (3d Ed. 2002).

⁵³ *Wagnon v. Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation*, 546 U.S. 95, 102, 126 S. Ct. 676 (2005).

A *Bracker* analysis requires a “particularized inquiry into the nature of the state, federal, and tribal interests at stake, an inquiry designed to determine whether, in the specific context, the exercise of state authority would violate federal law.”⁵⁴ The Supreme Court has identified factors to consider when determining if the state tax should be preempted.⁵⁵ Those factors include: “the degree of federal regulation involved, the respective governmental interests of the tribes and states (both regulatory and revenue raising), and the provision of tribal or state services to the party the state seeks to tax.”⁵⁶

While the Tribes do have an interest in raising revenues for essential governmental programs, that interest is strongest when the revenues are derived from value generated on the reservation by activities involving the Tribes and when the taxpayer is the recipient of tribal services. The State also has a legitimate governmental interest in raising revenues, and that interest is likewise strongest when the tax is directed at off-reservation value and when the taxpayer is the recipient of state services.⁵⁷

When conducting a *Bracker* analysis, courts view the tradition of Indian sovereignty as a “backdrop against which the applicable treaties and federal statutes must be read.”⁵⁸

The *Bracker* decision was based on a “comprehensive federal regulatory scheme.”⁵⁹ The fact that the economic burden fell on the Tribe did not by itself mean that the tax was preempted.⁶⁰ As the Supreme Court stated in *Cotton Petroleum v. New Mexico*, a state may tax private parties with whom a tribe does business, even though the financial burden of the tax may fall on the tribe.⁶¹

Here, a nonIndian LLC owns the improvements for its commercial enterprise providing a hotel, conference center, and indoor water park. The guests and employees are predominantly non-Chehalis

⁵⁴ *White Mountain Apache Tribe v. Bracker*, 448 U.S. 136, 145, 100 S. Ct. 2578 (1980).

⁵⁵ *Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community v. Arizona*, 50 F.3d 734, 736 (9th Cir. 1995), cert denied, 516 U.S. 868 (1995).

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ *Washington v. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation*, 447 U.S. 134, 156-57, 100 S. Ct. 2069 (1980).

⁵⁸ *McClanahan v. Arizona State Tax Comm'n*, 411 U.S. 164, 172, 93 S. Ct. 1257 (1973).

⁵⁹ 448 U.S. at 151, fn. 15.

⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ 490 U.S. 163, 175, 109 S. Ct. 1698 (1989).

1 Tribal members.⁶² Even with the Chehalis Tribe's involvement in the joint venture, the business
 2 arrangement involves a nonIndian LLC providing services to primarily nonIndians. As the Ninth Circuit
 3 has previously found, this business arrangement tips the preemption balance toward state interests.⁶³

4 **1. The Federal Interests Are Insufficient to Preempt the Property Tax.**

5 While the federal government has an interest in tribal economic self-sufficiency, that interest is
 6 not sufficient to preempt a state tax.⁶⁴ Federal interests are greatest when the government's regulation
 7 of a given sphere is "comprehensive and pervasive."⁶⁵ No such sphere exists in the present case
 8 because CTGW is not involved any activity in which the Congress intended to "occupy the field to the
 9 exclusion of state laws[,"]⁶⁶ such as timber,⁶⁷ mining,⁶⁸ or gaming.⁶⁹

10 Neither the Improvements, nor the activities conducted at the Great Wolf Lodge, are subject to
 11 any specific federal regulations or laws.⁷⁰ No federal funds were involved with the development of the
 12 Improvements at the Great Wolf Lodge.⁷¹ Aside from the Department of Interior initially taking the
 13 Land into trust and approving the lease of the tribal trust property, there is no apparent federal
 14 involvement in the operation of the Great Wolf Lodge. While the United States holds title to the trust
 15 property and is responsible for the lease of its land, the issue in the present case does not involve the
 16 lease or taxation of the Land. The property tax relates to the Improvements owned in fee by CTGW, a
 17

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 19
 20⁶² Kinzel dep. 50:22-51:3, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 3.

21⁶³ *Barona Band of Mission Indians v. Yee*, 528 F.3d 1184, 1191 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing *Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Cnty.*, 50 F.3d at 737)).

22⁶⁴ *Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Cnty*, 50 F.3d at 739.

23⁶⁵ *Barona*, 528 F.3d at 1192 (quoting *Ramah Navajo School Bd., Inc. v. Bureau of Revenue of New Mexico*, 458 U.S. 832, 839, 102 S. Ct. 3394 (1982)).

24⁶⁶ *Rice v. Rehner*, 463 U.S. 713, 735, 103 S. Ct. 3291 (1983)

25⁶⁷ *Bracker*, 448 U.S. at 145.

⁶⁸ *Cotton Petroleum*, 490 U.S. 163; *Merrion v. Jicarilla Apache Tribe*, 455 U.S. 130, 102 S. Ct. 894 (1982)

⁶⁹ Through the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA), 25 U.S.C.S. § 2701 et seq., Congress comprehensively regulates Indian gaming.

⁷⁰ Joseph Kalt, Plaintiffs' Expert, Deposition ("Kalt dep.") 208:13-15, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 10.

⁷¹ Burnett dep. 31:18-23, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 1 ("[Y]ou have to prove to the BIA that you could not obtain commercial financing in any other way and that that loan guarantee then becomes an enhancement for the lender to go ahead and make the loan. And clearly the lenders were willing to make it without that loan guarantee.")

1 Delaware limited liability company, and not the Tribe.⁷²

2 **2. Tribal Interests Are Insufficient to Preempt the Property Tax.**

3 As referenced in *Colville* above, tribal interests are strong when “revenues are derived from
 4 value generated on the reservation by activities involving the Tribes and when the taxpayer is the
 5 recipient of tribal services.”⁷³ The Tribe is involved in CTGW as a member of the limited liability
 6 company. CTGW receives some tribal government services through the Tribe’s jurisdiction at the
 7 Great Wolf Lodge through zoning regulations, building permitting and inspecting, and limited law
 8 enforcement.⁷⁴ The services that the Tribe provides, however, are not comprehensive. The Tribe does
 9 not provide the myriad of services and infrastructure required for a large commercial operation such as
 10 the Great Wolf Lodge. The Tribe does not provide the roads, general law enforcement, emergency
 11 services,⁷⁵ public health,⁷⁶ and schools,⁷⁷ needed to serve the thousands of guests and employees
 12 who are drawn to the Great Wolf Lodge.

14 In performing a *Bracker* analysis, it is important to delineate the Tribe’s three distinct roles
 15 with respect to the Land, CTGW, and the Great Wolf Lodge and their relevance to the balancing test.
 16 The Tribe’s three roles are as (1) a government with jurisdiction over the trust property, (2) a
 17 landowner of the trust property, and (3) a member of the joint venture CTGW.

18 **a. The Tribe’s Role as a Government Is Not Affected By the Property Tax**

19 Generally, a tribe has an interest in funding essential governmental services and Defendants do
 20 not dispute that general interest.⁷⁸ However, the property tax does not interfere with the Tribe’s ability,

23 ⁷² Dkt. 3, at Exhibit A, Art. 11.

24 ⁷³ 447 U.S. at 156-57.

25 ⁷⁴ Burnett dep. 158:24-159:13, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 1.

26 ⁷⁵ 30(b)(6) Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation Deposition (“30(b)(6) Tribe dep”) 13:5-13 (roadways, sewer,
 water, power, law enforcement, emergency services), Dec of Cushing, Ex. 2.

27 ⁷⁶ Burnett dep. 177:18-24, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 1.

28 ⁷⁷ *Id.* at 132:20-133:22.

29 ⁷⁸ *Colville*, 447 U.S. at 156-57.

1 as a sovereign government, to fund its essential governmental services. In the present case, the Tribe is
 2 able to fund its essential governmental services through its taxes on activities at the Great Wolf
 3 Lodge.⁷⁹ The Tribe receives direct revenues from those taxes, which include a three percent sales tax
 4 and a three percent room tax.⁸⁰ In no way does the property tax levied against CTGW, a nonIndian
 5 entity, affect or interfere with the Tribe's rights as a sovereign government to generate revenue through
 6 its own taxes on the activities at the Great Wolf Lodge. In fact, the Tribe passed a resolution that
 7 applies "its Three Percent sales tax to all sales of goods, food and beverages, and hotel rooms
 8 occurring on tribal trust land, including the Tribe's trust land in Ground Mound."⁸¹ Simply put, the
 9 Tribe would collect its taxes at the Great Wolf Lodge even if it was not a member of CTGW.
 10

11 While the Tribe, as a sovereign government, exercises its jurisdiction and authority to tax, those
 12 taxes do not fund the many services that Thurston County and the other local taxing jurisdictions
 13 provide to CTGW. Those Thurston County and local jurisdiction services are funded through the
 14 property tax.⁸² The fact that Thurston County and the Tribe have concurrent authority in no way
 15 preempts the state property taxation.⁸³

16 **b. The Tribe's Role as a Landowner Is Not Affected By the Property Tax**

17 The property tax has no impact on the Tribe's interests as the owner and lessor of the Land to
 18 lease the Land to CTGW or to any other individual or entity. The property tax is assessed on the
 19 Improvements owned by CTGW, not the Land.

20 **c. The Tribal Interests Are Insufficient to Preempt the Property Tax When**

22 ⁷⁹ *Kerr-McGee Corp. v. Navajo Tribe of Indians*, 471 U.S. 195, 200, 105 S. Ct. 1900 (1985) ("the tribe acts as a sovereign
 23 when it imposes a tax on economic activities within its jurisdiction"). The Tribe's investment in CTGW, through fees or
 24 taxes, has not resulted in any new programs for tribal services. Salmon dep. 129:2-130:2, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 8; Kalt dep.
 25 271:4-16, Dec of Cushing, Ex. 10. ("As I understand it, there's not earmarking of those revenues. It goes into the general
 fund of the Chehalis Tribe.")

⁸⁰ The room tax is equal to three percent of the room charge. Exhibit 36, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT04751.

⁸¹ Exhibit 34, , Dec of Cushing.

⁸² Dkt. 16, Exhibit A p. 5 of 5.

⁸³ *Cotton Petroleum*, 490 U.S. 189 (finding concurrent state and tribal taxing jurisdiction); see *Colville*, 447 U.S. at 156-57.

1 **Considering the Tribe's Role as a Member of CTGW.**

2 By considering the question of how the Chehalis Tribe will be impacted by imposition of the
 3 property tax, it becomes clear that the tribal interests are not strong. Even if the property tax may affect
 4 the overall profitability of the Tribe's operation, “[t]his alone, however, does not bar the imposition of
 5 a tax on non-Indians.”⁸⁴ CTGW charges a seven percent hospitality fee, the proceeds of which are shall
 6 be retained by the Company in a separate account and used for Company purposes or distributed to the
 7 two members of CTGW according to their proportionate share.⁸⁵ The Tribe's revenues will not be
 8 reduced by the property tax because CTGW is using the hospitality fee proceeds for company
 9 purposes.⁸⁶

10 While Tribes have an interest in their economic self-sufficiency, the Ninth Circuit gave that
 11 interest “minimal weight in the context of a \$75 million casino expansion...”⁸⁷ The Ninth Circuit
 12 further stated that because “the legal incidence of the tax falls upon a non-Indian subcontractor, [it]
 13 f[ou]nd the tribal interests to be weak.”⁸⁸ Similarly, here, the property tax relates to the Improvements
 14 which include a \$100 million hotel, conference center, and indoor water park. Further, the legal
 15 incidence of the tax falls upon CTGW, a nonIndian entity. As in *Barona*, the court should assign
 16 minimal weight to the tribal interests involving the multimillion dollar Great Wolf Lodge.

17 Here, GWR, through GLS, receives a Base Management Fee (3 percent of gross revenue),⁸⁹ an

20
 21 ⁸⁴ *Barona*, 528 F.3d at 1191; see *Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Cnty.*, 50 F.3d at 737 (“the Ninth Circuit and the Supreme Court have repeatedly held that ‘reduction of tribal revenues does not invalidate a state tax.’”); *Squaxin Island Tribe v. Washington*, 781 F.2d 715, 720 (9th Cir. 1986) (“a state tax or regulation is not invalid merely because it erodes a tribe's revenues, even if the tax substantially impairs the tribal government's ability to sustain itself and its programs”).

22 ⁸⁵ Exhibit 36, Bates no. CT04751, Dec of Cushing. The hospitality fee is equal to seven percent of the room charge.

23 ⁸⁶ Burnett dep., 64:12-25, 65:1-14, , Dec of Cushing, Ex. 1 (“basically try to use that [hospitality fee] to drive more business to our property”)

24 ⁸⁷ *Barona*, 458 F.3d at 1191-92 citing *Cabazon Band of Mission Indians*, 480 U.S. at 218 n.20 (1987).

25 ⁸⁸ *Id.*

26 ⁸⁹ Management Services Agreement (Exhibit 35, Dec of Cushing), Bates no. CT02695; Total Management Fees as of September 30, 2009 are \$1,705,384 to GWR. CTGW Fees – Paid and Unpaid (Exhibit 37, Dec of Cushing) Bates no. CT04549.

1 Incentive Management Fee (profit-based fee no larger than 5 percent),⁹⁰ a License Fee (4 percent of
 2 gross revenue),⁹¹ a Brand Marketing Fee (1 percent of room revenue),⁹² and a Central Reservation Fee
 3 (2 percent of room revenue).⁹³ During construction of the Great Wolf Lodge, GWR and the Tribe also
 4 received a 2 percent Development Fee (split evenly between GWR and the Tribe),⁹⁴ and a 2 percent
 5 Construction Management Fee (split evenly between GWR and the Tribe).⁹⁵ The fees that are ongoing
 6 and currently in effect amount to 9 percent of Great Wolf Lodge's gross revenue,⁹⁶ and are treated as
 7 expenses by CTGW.⁹⁷ The property tax has no impact on the Tribe's ability to collect the fees it is
 8 owed under the various agreements noted above (which has amounted to \$7,306,177 for GWR and
 9 \$2,591,882 for the Tribe as of September 30, 2009).⁹⁸ The property tax is, essentially, another business
 10 expense of CTGW that has no impact whatsoever on the amount of revenues that GWR or the Tribe
 11 receives from collecting on their fees. As such, the tribal interest, for the sake of a *Bracker* analysis, is
 12 weak.

14 In concert with the general tribal interest in raising revenue for governmental services, the
 15 Tribe has an interest in general economic development of the Chehalis Tribal property, which

17⁹⁰ Exhibit 35, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT02673, CT02695; defined by Kris Salmon as follows: "That is the profit-based
 18 fee that is applied to the certain - it is a fairly complex calculation, but basically it applies to net operating income and 25
 19 percent of net operating income. And it is a fee that will be no larger than five percent of gross revenue, if I remember
 correctly. We did the calculation for that for 2008 and there was no fee." Salmon dep. 89:6-14, Dec of Cushing Ex 8.

19⁹¹ Great Wolf Lodge License Agreement (Exhibit 38), Bates no. CT00611; Total License Fees as of September 30, 2009 are
 20 \$2,311,958 to GWR. Exhibit 37, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT04549.

20⁹² Exhibit 38, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT00622 (Which, according to James Calder, has not been charged. Calder dep.
 21 82:7-9).

21⁹³ Exhibit 38, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT00664; Total Central Reservation Fees as of September 30, 2009 are \$696,953
 22 to GWR. Exhibit 37, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT04549.

22⁹⁴ Exhibit 36, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT04702; Total Development Fees as of September 30, 2009 are \$1,470,000 to
 23 GWR and \$1,470,000 to the Tribe. Exhibit 37, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT04549.

23⁹⁵ Exhibit 36, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT04703; Total Construction Fees as of September 30, 2009 are \$1,121,882 to
 24 GWR and \$1,121,882 to the Tribe. Exhibit 37, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT04549.

24⁹⁶ Exhibit 35, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT02695; Total Management Fees as of September 30, 2009 are \$1,705,384 to
 25 GWR. Exhibit 37, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT04549; Exhibit 38, Bates no. CT00611; Total License Fees as of
 September 30, 2009 are \$2,311,958 to GWR. Exhibit 37, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT04549; Exhibit 38, Dec of Cushing,
 Bates no. CT00664; Total Central Reservation Fees as of September 30, 2009 are \$696,953 to GWR. Exhibit 37, Dec of
 Cushing, Bates no. CT04549.

⁹⁷ Salmon dep. 92:9-93:4, Dec of Cushing Ex 8.

⁹⁸ Exhibit 37, Bates no. CT04549, Dec of Cushing.

1 potentially includes developing a tax base, jobs, and prospective development. Again, the property tax
 2 does nothing to impede those tribal interests from being attained. The property tax is not a tax on the
 3 Tribe, but rather on the Improvements owned by CTGW and, as described above, the tax has no affect
 4 on the Tribe's right as a sovereign government to tax as it is currently doing. Further, the property tax
 5 has no affect on job development as the Great Wolf Lodge currently employs over 500 employees and
 6 both the Tribe and GWR have expressed a desire to employ more tribal members through regular
 7 hiring practices and an internship program.⁹⁹ While the Tribe cites the "substantial" employment that
 8 the Great Wolf provides to the Tribe,¹⁰⁰ that general statement does not reflect the reality of the
 9 employment situation at the Great Wolf Lodge. The number of tribal members who have been
 10 employees at the Great Wolf Lodge has fluctuated over time. At one time, the Great Wolf Lodge
 11 reportedly employed four of approximately 560 employees who are either tribal members or are related
 12 to a tribal member,¹⁰¹ (a figure that represents only 0.7 percent of the work force at the Great Wolf
 13 Lodge). At another point in time, the number of Tribal members employed at the Great Wolf Lodge
 14 was eight, (a figure that represents only 1.6 percent of the work force at the Great Wolf Lodge).¹⁰²
 15 These employment figures do not, in any way, represent a "substantial" tribal employment at the Great
 16 Wolf Lodge. The vast majority of employees hired by the Great Wolf Lodge are not tribal members¹⁰³
 17 and therefore not entitled to the services the Tribe provides exclusively for its members. Further, GLS
 18 makes the hiring decisions¹⁰⁴ and while there is a hiring preference for Tribal members, there is no
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 99 Burnett dep. 37:7-25, 174:1-23, Dec of Cushing Ex 1; Kinzel dep., 68:14-70:8, Dec of Cushing Ex 3.

100 Dkt. 3, Burnett Declaration ¶ 19

101 Exhibit 33, Dec of Cushing.

102 Burnett dep., 37:7-23, Dec of Cushing Ex 1; Exhibit 29, Dec of Cushing; Kinzel testified that he estimates between 20-30 tribal members have been hired and have since left the Great Wolf Lodge. Kinzel dep. 68:14-21, Dec of Cushing, Ex 3.

103 Exhibit 29, Dec of Cushing.

104 Exhibit 35, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT02661-CT02662.

DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT - 13

Cause No: C08-5562 BHS

Motion for Summary Judgment FINAL 12-31-09

EDWARD G. HOLM
 Thurston County Prosecuting Attorney
 Civil Division
 2424 Evergreen Park Dr. SW, Suite 102
 Olympia, WA 98502
 360/786-5574 FAX 360/709-3006

1 mandate, quota, or written hiring preferences exist.¹⁰⁵

2 As to prospective development, the property tax does not impede that endeavor. In fact, the
 3 Tribe and GWR are engaging in discussions about future joint development for some of the Land that
 4 is covered under the Lease.¹⁰⁶ The property tax affects none of the above tribal interests. Therefore,
 5 those tribal interests, for the sake of a *Bracker* analysis, are insufficient to preempt the property tax.

6 **d. The Tribe Lacks Control of CTGW.**

7 The Tribe does not exercise a controlling interest in CTGW or the Great Wolf Lodge and that
 8 lack of control illustrates the weakness of the Tribe's interests. CTGW's audited financial statements
 9 are compliant with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") and that presentation does
 10 not report the Tribe's non-cash contributions to CTGW,¹⁰⁷ without which, the Tribe does not have a
 11 majority interest.

12 The non-cash contributions include the sovereign benefits, defined by CTGW as taxes,¹⁰⁸ and
 13 the land (together valued at \$13,640,000).¹⁰⁹ In a GAAP presentation, without the value of the
 14 preempted taxes ("sovereign benefits") and the leased land, the resulting percentage split between the
 15 members of CTGW of total equity (common equity and preferred equity¹¹⁰) is: GWR at 69 percent and

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¹⁰⁵ Burnett dep. 83:8-18, 174:1-15, Dec of Cushing Ex 1 (hiring preference for members of the Tribe); Kinzel dep. 69:13-70:8, Dec of Cushing Ex 3 (hiring preference for members of the Tribe). In fact, the general manager in charge of personnel was not even aware of the Tribe's preference regulations. Kinzel dep. 69:13-16, Dec of Cushing Ex 3.

¹⁰⁶ Burnett dep. 100:24-101:23, Dec of Cushing Ex 1.

¹⁰⁷ "GAAP will not include the noncash positions of fair market value of land and the sovereign benefits." Salmon dep. 50:21-22, Dec of Cushing Ex 8.

¹⁰⁸ Salmon dep. 54:12-55:3, Dec of Cushing Ex 8; Ms. Salmon stated, "As it pertains to the project, we use the terminology sovereign benefits to explain the - or to account for the sales tax and business and occupation tax that would not be paid by the businesses that were working on the construction of the project and therefore not charged to the project and therefore not incurred by - by the project and accrued into project costs." Salmon dep. 54:22-55:3, Dec of Cushing Ex 8; Exhibit 30, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT02526.

¹⁰⁹ CTGW, LLC Statement of Members' Capital (Exhibit 40, Dec of Cushing), Bates no. CT04167 (adding the non-cash contributions of sovereign benefits, valued at \$10,000,000 and the land contribution, valued at \$3,640,000).

¹¹⁰ Exhibit 40, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT04164 is split into two columns, one marked "Common" and one marked "Preferred," these two columns represent the equity positions of the two members of CTGW as evidenced by the footer on the page labeled "CTGW_GAAP_equityposition." The pertinent row is titled: "Balance, December 31, 2008"; Exhibit 30, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT02520, contains two large columns titled "Member's Capital" and "Preferred Capital"

1 the Tribe at 31 percent.¹¹¹

2 Thus, the *majority* ownership claimed by the Tribe is a clear *minority* ownership where the
 3 *contribution* of a tax preemption is disregarded. The Tribe's representation that it is a 51 percent owner
 4 of CTGW is akin to the tribal manipulation of tax policy that gives the Tribe "an artificial competitive
 5 advantage over all business in a State"¹¹² that the Supreme Court has disfavored, by cloaking¹¹³ its
 6 actual ownership interests using the possible preemption of taxes to inflate its ownership percentage in
 7 CTGW.

8 The Tribe's lack of control is further demonstrated by the arbitration clause in its agreements
 9 with GWR. If the Tribe's 51 percent proportionate share truly gave it a controlling interest, then no
 10 arbitration clause would be required.¹¹⁴ In the LLC Agreement, GWR is the "managing member" and
 11 may make decisions on behalf of CTGW.¹¹⁵

12 The LLC Agreement provides a process for the Tribe's involvement in approving the annual
 13 operating budget and capital budget and must be consulted on certain major actions,¹¹⁶ but on each of
 14 these aspects of management and control the Tribe's "approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or
 15 delayed and shall in any event be deemed given if CT does not respond to the request for approval

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 18 Contributions" those two columns and the accompanying row, titled: "Balance, December 31, 2008" contain the same
 19 figures that appear in the Statement of Members Capital and are considered "common equity" and "preferred equity" of
 20 GWR and the Tribe.

21 ¹¹¹ Exhibit 40, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT04164; Exhibit 30, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT02520. Using the Audited
 22 Financial Statements, one arrives at the above percentages by adding, (in the "Balance, December 31, 2008" row), the
 23 Tribe's "Members' Capital" (\$2,282, in thousands) and the Tribe's "Preferred Capital Contributions" (\$8,000), for a total of
 24 \$10,282. Then add the "Total" of "Members' Capital" (\$17,579, on the same row) and the "Total" of "Preferred Capital
 25 Contributions" (\$16,000), for a total of \$33,579. Divide \$10,282 by \$33,579, which equals .306 or 31 percent. GWR's total
 equity is calculated in the same manner. Its "Members' Capital" is \$15,297 and its "Preferred Capital Contributions" is
 \$8,000; the two added together is \$23,297. The "Total" of "Members' Capital" is \$17,579 and the "Total" of "Preferred
 Capital Contributions" is \$16,000; the two added together is \$33,579. Divide \$23,297 by \$33,579, which equals .693 or 69
 percent.

¹¹² *Colville*, 447 U.S. at 155.

¹¹³ *Barona*, 528 F.3d at 1190-91.

¹¹⁴ Exhibit 36, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT04746; Exhibit 35, Dec of Cushing, Exhibit B, Bates no. CT02701- CT02703.

¹¹⁵ Exhibit 36, Bates no. CT04704, Dec of Cushing.

¹¹⁶ *Id.* at Bates no. CT04704, CT04710

1 within 15 business days after the making of such request.”¹¹⁷ Also, the Management Services Agreement
 2 states that the Tribe has no input on the operation of the Great Wolf Lodge: “Owner will not interfere or
 3 involve itself in any way in the day-to-day operation of the lodge.”¹¹⁸ The lack of authority to make
 4 decisions further establishes the Tribe’s lack of control of CTGW.

5 **3. State and Local Interests are Strong and Establish Extensive Services Provided.**

6 In the balancing of interests, the court must consider the state and local government interests and
 7 the provision of services to the party the state seeks to tax.¹¹⁹ State taxing jurisdiction is not preempted
 8 if the state interests at stake “are sufficient to justify the assertion of state authority.”¹²⁰ The cost to the
 9 state of the services it provides need not be proportional to the tax.¹²¹

10 In considering the state interests, the state has a strong interest in collecting property taxes to
 11 fund state and local government services.¹²² Here, there are specific and legitimate state interests to
 12 justify the imposition of property tax. The state and local governments provide numerous services to the
 13 Great Wolf Lodge. The state has a legitimate interest in raising revenue, particularly when the taxpayer
 14 is the recipient of state services.¹²³

15 With an estimated 400,000 customers per year drawn to the Great Wolf Lodge¹²⁴ and nearly 500
 16 employees,¹²⁵ numerous local services are provided that benefit CTGW and the Great Wolf Lodge, and
 17 many services are provided directly to the Great Wolf Lodge. These services will only exist and be
 18 effective if supported by the county infrastructure, including county administration, courts, prosecution,

21 ¹¹⁷ *Id.* at ¶4.2(a), Bates no. CT04706.

22 ¹¹⁸ Exhibit 35, Dec of Cushing, Bates no. CT02663.

23 ¹¹⁹ *Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Cnty.*, 50 F.3d 734, 736 (9th Cir. 1995).

24 ¹²⁰ *New Mexico v. Mesaciero Apache Tribe*, 462 U.S. 324, 334 (1983).

25 ¹²¹ *Cotton Petroleum*, 490 U.S. 163, 185 fn. 15. (“taxation is not premised on a strict *quid pro quo* relationship between the
 taxpayer and the tax collector.”).

26 ¹²² *Chief Seattle*, 86 Wn.2d at 16.

27 ¹²³ *Colville*, 447 U.S. at 157.

28 ¹²⁴ Dkt. 15-3 (Futterman declaration, at Exhibit B).

29 ¹²⁵ Kinzel dep. 50:22-51:3, Dec of Cushing Ex 3.

1 indigent defense, court clerk, jail and juvenile detention.¹²⁶

2 Thurston County services are numerous. The services supported by the property tax that most
3 directly benefit CTGW and the Great Wolf Lodge include:

- 4 • Medic One provides county-wide emergency response to medical emergencies that require
5 advanced life support (ALS). Medic One also supports Fire District 1's function of providing
6 Basic Life Support (BLS) services by providing training, supplies and equipment to the Fire
7 District. From January 1, 2008 to September 15, 2009, there were 22 ALS calls to the Great
8 Wolf Lodge.¹²⁷ The vast majority of Medic One funding is from the Medic One property tax
levy.¹²⁸ Medic One also pays for a paramedic unit to be stationed at the Rochester Fire
District fire house through the Medic One property tax levy.¹²⁹
- 9 • The Thurston County Roads Department provides road maintenance on all county roads, and
10 in particular, maintains Old Highway 99, the roadway from which the Great Wolf Lodge is
accessed.¹³⁰
- 11 • Thurston County Emergency Management provides disaster preparedness, mitigation and
12 response, and coordination of intergovernmental responses in the event of an emergency.¹³¹
During a major snow event in early 2009, Thurston County Emergency Management
13 coordinated agency response to open up closed roads for medical and police response, to get
people to work, to get utility crews to power outages.¹³² Emergency Management provides
14 snowplowing and ice control on the road in front of the Great Wolf Lodge, and is available to
provide other services when required, in the event of an emergency.¹³³ Emergency
Management is funded partly by the County Road property tax levy.¹³⁴
- 15 • The Thurston County Board of Commissioners and its administration provides services to
16 CTGW.¹³⁵ The Board provides a means for government to government communications,
17 administration, and oversight.¹³⁶ These services are supported by the county's property tax.¹³⁷

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19 ¹²⁶ Donald Krupp, Thurston County Manager, Deposition ("Krupp dep.") 88:24-89:15; 96:12-18, Dec of Cushing Ex 16.

20 ¹²⁷ Steve Romines, Thurston County Medic One, Deposition ("Romines dep.") 28:2-17, Dec of Cushing Ex 13.

21 ¹²⁸ Romines dep. 19:13-21, 21:1-4, Dec of Cushing Ex 13.

22 ¹²⁹ Robert Scott, Fire Chief for Thurston County Fire District No. 1, Deposition ("Scott dep"). 59:13-60:22, 61:1-25, Dec of
Cushing Ex 5.

23 ¹³⁰ Payton dep. 14:24-15:18, 29:7-25, 30:1-2, Dec of Cushing Ex 14. Maintenance services include sweeping and
brooming, sign installation and maintenance, pothole patching, sanding, plowing, weed-eating, pavement prep,
hydroseeding, belt loading, inspecting pavement, bridges and drainage structure, anti-icing operations, striping and marking,
ditch maintenance, vactor and jetter operations, chip seal, fog seal, overlay, traffic control, shoulder rock, pavement coring,
and road kill pickup.

24 ¹³¹ Romines dep. 42:14-43:3, Dec of Cushing Ex 13; Lester Olson, Thurston County Public Works, Deposition ("Olson
dep.") 62:4-10, 63:4-7, Dec of Cushing Ex 15.

25 ¹³² Olson dep. 65:1-16, 66:17-67:-7, 68:14-22, Dec of Cushing Ex 15.

¹³³ *Id.* at 77:12-19, 78:24-25, 29:1-4.

¹³⁴ Romines dep. 43:22-44:17, Dec of Cushing Ex 13.

¹³⁵ Krupp dep. 78:6-8, Dec of Cushing Ex 16.

¹³⁶ *Id.* at 83:18-84:15.

- The Sheriff provides law enforcement services that include deputy sheriffs, detectives, traditional policing, civilian staff, civil process, and other traditional law enforcement functions. In addition, the Sheriff provides a corrections division with programs for inmates and housing of inmates within the jail.¹³⁸ The County Sheriff responds to all 911 emergency calls for law enforcement response to the Great Wolf Lodge.¹³⁹ Since the Chehalis Tribal Police has jurisdiction only over Native American offenders who commit crimes, the Sheriff also responds to all non-emergency calls where the suspect is not Native American.¹⁴⁰ To date, the Sheriff has responded to approximately 30 times each year to the Great Wolf Lodge for calls other than traffic stops and DUIs.¹⁴¹ The Sheriff's budget, including both the law enforcement and jail budgets, is funded by primarily by the county general fund (which comes from sales tax and property tax).¹⁴²
- The County Coroner will respond to and provide death investigations in the event someone is deceased at the Great Wolf Lodge.¹⁴³ In most death circumstances where a call is made to 911, the response includes a BLS unit, law enforcement or, Medic One.¹⁴⁴
- Two felony cases were prosecuted involving guests who stole property from the Great Wolf Lodge.¹⁴⁵ In both cases no contact orders were entered for the benefit of Great Wolf Lodge and the defendants were ordered to pay restitution to the Great Wolf Lodge.¹⁴⁶ Another felony referral was received involving allegations made by one Great Wolf Lodge employee against another regarding an incident at the Great Wolf Lodge.¹⁴⁷ In addition, charges were filed in three misdemeanor cases stemming from incidents involving guests at the Great Wolf Lodge.¹⁴⁸ As can be seen from the pleadings and other documents generated in these cases, each criminal prosecution involves services of the Court, the Clerk, the Prosecuting Attorney, the Office of Assigned Counsel, the Sheriff, and others.¹⁴⁹
- The County's court system, superior and juvenile courts, and district court provide a venue for civil and criminal actions. District Court provides services to seek and enforce restitution in criminal cases and provides probation services.¹⁵⁰ Juvenile court services include the

¹³⁷ *Id.* at 81:5-9.

¹³⁸ Daniel Kimball, Thurston County Sheriff, Deposition ("Kimball dep.") 30:18-25, 31:1-3, Dec of Cushing Ex 17.

¹³⁹ *Id.* at 14:22-25.

¹⁴⁰ *Id.* at 15:4-21.

¹⁴¹ *Id.* at 13:10-14:5.

¹⁴² *Id.* at 32:2-13.

¹⁴³ Gary Warnock, Thurston County Coroner, Deposition ("Warnock dep.") 20:11-17, Dec of Cushing Ex 18.

¹⁴⁴ *Id.* at 24:11-15.

¹⁴⁵ Declaration of Wendy Ireland, ¶3(a)&(b).

¹⁴⁶ *Id.*

¹⁴⁷ *Id.* at ¶3(c).

¹⁴⁸ *Id.* at ¶4.

¹⁴⁹ *Id.* at ¶¶3 & 4, Exh. A-E.

¹⁵⁰ Judy Lawrence, Thurston County District Court Administrator, Deposition ("Lawrence dep.") 24:8-24, Dec of Cushing Ex 19.

1 juvenile court for criminal matters, probations services and detention facilities.¹⁵¹

- 2 • The Superior Court Clerk keeps the official court files for superior court, attends all sessions
3 of superior court, collects restitution and fines, fees, and judgments.¹⁵² To date, there have
4 been two felony cases prosecuted in superior court involving theft from the Great Wolf
Lodge,¹⁵³ and both were ordered to pay restitution; the collection responsibilities will
eventually come to the Clerk's office.¹⁵⁴
- 5 • The Office of Assigned Counsel (OAC) provides indigent defense services to defendants in
6 Thurston County courts. Two felony cases¹⁵⁵ and four misdemeanor cases¹⁵⁶ arising at the
7 Great Wolf Lodge have been prosecuted through the Thurston County courts. While the
OAC provides criminal defense services directly to the defendants it represents, which is
8 constitutionally required.¹⁵⁷ Without this defense service, the cases could not be legally
prosecuted, resulting in no entry of no contact orders to protect the Great Wolf Lodge, and no
9 entry of restitution orders to compensate the Great Wolf Lodge for its losses.¹⁵⁸
- 10 • Thurston County Public Health and Social Services Department provides services in the areas
11 of environmental health, personal health, mental health, chemical dependency, developmental
disability, housing programs, assistance to veterans, and workforce development.¹⁵⁹ In the
12 event of a communicable disease outbreak, the Department gathers information from affected
employees and guests of the Great Wolf Lodge and works with the Indian Health Service to
address the source of disease transmission.¹⁶⁰ The Plaintiffs directly benefit from the Pacific
13 Mountain Workforce Development Consortium, which provides employment referrals to the
Great Wolf Lodge,¹⁶¹ as well as mental health crisis staff who respond to individuals needing
14 mental health crisis services.¹⁶²

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17¹⁵¹ Gary Carlyle, Thurston County Assistant Superior Court Administrator, Deposition ("Carlyle dep.") 16:14-17:7, Dec of
Cushing Ex 20.

18¹⁵² Betty Gould, Thurston County Clerk, Deposition ("Gould dep.") 7:13-7:8, Dec of Cushing Ex 21. For every case filed
in superior court that has a hearing, there's a process for opening the case file, scanning all documents filed, running docket
calendars, pulling the case files, entering all data into the court databases. *Id.* at 26:6-16.

19¹⁵³ *Id.* at 22:15-23:1.

20¹⁵⁴ *Id.* at 23:7-21.

¹⁵⁵ *Id.* at 22:15-23:1.

21¹⁵⁶ Sally Harrison, Thurston County Director of the Office of Assigned Counsel, Deposition 32:1-4, Dec of Cushing Ex
28(b).

22¹⁵⁷ *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335, 344 (1963) (Legal representation is fundamental to our criminal justice system.)

23¹⁵⁸ Ireland declaration, ¶3(a)&(b).

24¹⁵⁹ Sherri McDonald, Thurston County Director of Public Health and Social Services, Deposition ("McDonald dep.") 7:11-21,
Dec of Cushing Ex 22.

25¹⁶⁰ *Id.* at 35:12-23. Great Wolf Lodge may impact public health services because when large gatherings of people
congregate, they may transmit disease to each other, and may transmit it outside or beyond the gathering spot. *Id.* at 38:16-
22. For example, the Department received a communicable disease report involving someone who contracted salmonella
after spending time at the Great Wolf Lodge. *Id.* at 47:19-48:7. While this report was apparently isolated, it illustrates the
use of the county health reporting system and the need for the services. This service directly benefits the Plaintiffs, because
it allows them to receive notification of actual and potential health impacts that may affect their employees and guests.

¹⁶¹ *Id.* at 39:13-16.

¹⁶² *Id.* at 39:18-23.

- 1 • Thurston County's stormwater program protects and restores surface and ground water
2 quality by providing education, planning, and operation and maintenance of stormwater
3 facilities, and monitoring water pollutants.¹⁶³ The stormwater services are provided to all
4 property within Thurston County and Grand Mound, including tribal trust property.¹⁶⁴ These
5 services benefit the Great Wolf Lodge property by addressing water quality issues.¹⁶⁵
- 6 • The Auditor's Office administers the county's elections program that allows Great Wolf
7 Lodge employees to vote on federal, state, and local candidates and issues and elections.¹⁶⁶
8 The office also administers the document recording function to record legal documents.¹⁶⁷
9 The Plaintiffs have used these services to record their real estate documents.¹⁶⁸

10 The other taxing districts also provide numerous services:

- 11 • The Rochester School District (RSD) provides education to Great Wolf Lodge employees
12 and the children of employees who attend the Rochester schools, and also has 115 students
13 who are Chehalis Tribal members.¹⁶⁹ CTGW benefits from RSD's goals of providing an
14 educated workforce.¹⁷⁰ The major funding sources for the Rochester schools are the
15 apportionment funds from the state property tax levy and the RSD property tax levy.¹⁷¹
- 16 • The state school property tax levy is designated to support common schools, with the funds
17 placed in the state general fund to support the schools.¹⁷² These funds support the education
18 of Great Wolf Lodge's workforce and the employees' children, no matter which state-funded
19 school they attend.
- 20 • Timberland Regional Library provides library services to residents and business within
21 Thurston County.¹⁷³ The library services include the online databases available wherever the

16 ¹⁶³ James Bachmeier, Thurston County Department of Resource Stewardship, Deposition ("Bachmeier dep.") 14:18-15:18,
17 Dec of Cushing Ex 4.

18 ¹⁶⁴ *Id.* at 17:7-18:6.

19 ¹⁶⁵ *Id.* at 24:11-21. In addition, CTGW and the Great Wolf Lodge benefit from the water quality programs that protect the
20 Thurston County's Grand Mound water system from which it obtains its groundwater. Thurston County's stormwater
21 programs provide a greater benefit to CTGW than most property owners because it is the principal end user of the water
22 provided by the utility (85,000 gallons per day). Richard Blinn, Thurston County Public Works Department, Deposition
23 ("Blinn dep.") 15:8-11, Dec of Cushing Ex 6.

24 ¹⁶⁶ Kenneth Raske, Thurston County Chief Deputy Auditor, Deposition ("Raske dep.") 13:5-10, Dec of Cushing Ex 23.

25 ¹⁶⁷ *Id.* at 45:25-46:5.

26 ¹⁶⁸ *Id.* at 12:22-13:1, 48:12-17, 53:4-54:1.

27 ¹⁶⁹ Kim Fry, Rochester School District Assistant Superintendent, Deposition ("Fry dep.") 13:16-18, 17:14-23, 20:18-20,
28 Dec of Cushing Ex 24. In an informal count from August 2009, 51 students were reported to be children of employees at
29 the Great Wolf Lodge and 28 students were currently or had previously been employed at the Great Wolf Lodge. Fry dep.
30 19:8-25, Dec of Cushing Ex 24.

31 ¹⁷⁰ *Id.* at 32:3-8.

32 ¹⁷¹ *Id.* at 8:22-25, 11:1-10 (State apportionment provides approximately 75% of the school district general funds). The
33 Rochester Schools District property tax levy provides approximately 18% of the District's general funds. *Id.* at 9:1-19,
34 10:23-25.

35 ¹⁷² RCW 84.52.065, RCW 84.52.067.

36 ¹⁷³ Michael Crose, Timberland Regional Library Interim Executive Director, Deposition ("Crose dep.") 15:6-11, 25:7-19,
37 Dec of Cushing Ex 25. The Library is in the process of arranging to put a kiosk on the Chehalis Tribe's tribal center.

Internet is available, including the Great Wolf Lodge.¹⁷⁴ The Library provides materials to businesses that are available to CTGW, provides information and analysis to Thurston Regional Planning (TRPC), and participates in planning through the Economic Development Council.¹⁷⁵ The Library District is funded at least 80% from its property tax levy.¹⁷⁶

- The Port of Olympia is not known to provide direct services to CTGW, but the Port supports and promote tourism and recreation,¹⁷⁷ which benefit CTGW and the Great Wolf Lodge.¹⁷⁸
- Thurston County Fire District 1 provides emergency fire and emergency medical services BLS to the Great Wolf Lodge.¹⁷⁹ In addition, the fire district provides education and training, works with employees at the Great Wolf Lodge to prepare for emergency response, tests fire hydrants serving the property, and provides site inspections to recommend improved fire safety.¹⁸⁰ The fire district provides emergency services, such as when individuals are trapped in an elevator or on a roof, in the event of an earthquake, a HazMat response, or assisting in evacuations in the event of flooding.¹⁸¹ Over 80% of the Fire District budget is derived from its property tax levy.¹⁸² Between March 27, 2008, when the Great Wolf Lodge opened, and December 31, 2008, the Fire District provided 62 fire and medical responses to the Great Wolf Lodge.¹⁸³ From January 1, 2009 to September 22, 2009 the Fire District provided 55 fire and medical responses to the Great Wolf Lodge.¹⁸⁴ The Fire District emergency responses have included medical care for employees located at the Great Wolf Lodge and exposure to a chemical leak.¹⁸⁵
- Cemetery District 1 provides a public cemetery for use by the public, and its services are available to employees of CTGW and members of the Chehalis Tribe.¹⁸⁶ Members of the Tribe are provided burial plots free of charge.¹⁸⁷ At least 90% of the Cemetery District funds are from its property tax levy.¹⁸⁸

Crose dep. 11:12-17, Dec of Cushing Ex 25. The kiosk would allow individuals at the Chehalis Tribal Center online access and access to information services, and would provide a place where library materials could be ordered and delivered by the library for library patrons to check out and return materials. *Id.* at 12:18-13:10, Dec of Cushing Ex 25.

¹⁷⁴ *Id.* at 18:16-20, 24:22-25:6.

¹⁷⁵ *Id.* at 28:3-23. The Chehalis Tribe is a member of TRPC. Sandra Romero, Thurston County Commissioner, Deposition ("Romero dep.") 19:16-18, Dec of Cushing Ex 9.

¹⁷⁶ Crose dep. 20:4-8, Dec of Cushing Ex 25.

¹⁷⁷ The Port provides funding to the Visitors & Convention Bureau to promote tourism in Thurston County. *Id.* at 15:1-9.

¹⁷⁸ Kevin Ferguson, Port of Olympia Finance Director, Deposition ("Ferguson dep.") 31:23-32:24, Dec of Cushing Ex 26. The Port operates a regional airport, marina, industrial complex, and marine terminal. *Id.* at 11:14-12:7, Dec of Cushing Ex 26.

¹⁷⁹ Scott 18:9-25, 28:10-13, Dec of Cushing Ex 5.

¹⁸⁰ *Id.* at 26:1-21.

¹⁸¹ *Id.* at 51:6-55:5.

¹⁸² *Id.* at 17:10-13.

¹⁸³ *Id.* at 40:18-21.

¹⁸⁴ *Id.* at 41:6-9.

¹⁸⁵ *Id.* at 65:1166:4.

¹⁸⁶ Larry Quarnstrom, Grand Mound Cemetery District Chairman of the Board, Deposition ("Quarnstrom dep.") 17:10-18.

¹⁸⁷ *Id.* at 19:6-10, 20:17-21, Dec of Cushing Ex 27.

¹⁸⁸ *Id.* at 16:8-11.

DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT - 21

Cause No: C08-5562 BHS

Motion for Summary Judgment FINAL 12-31-09

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- 1 • Thurston County Public Utility District #1 (PUD) provides water system management and
 2 planning.¹⁸⁹ The PUD participates in activities for fisheries management and water resource
 3 management, and in intergovernmental activities for water supply, water quality, water
 4 resource and habitat protection and management.¹⁹⁰ The PUD brings its perspective on
 5 water planning to the TRPC that benefits the other members, including the Tribe.¹⁹¹

6 In *Bracker*, the Court determined the state's interest was nothing more than "a general desire to
 7 raise revenue" without providing any relevant service to the Tribe.¹⁹² By contrast, here the state and
 8 local governments that will receive the property tax revenues provide numerous services to CTGW.
 9 Unlike *Bracker*, this is a case in which the state "seeks to assess taxes in return for governmental
 10 functions it performs for those on whom the taxes fall."¹⁹³ There is a clear nexus between the impacts of
 11 the Great Wolf Lodge on state and local services and the use of the property to fund those state services.
 12 "[T]he state interest strengthens where there is a nexus between the taxed activity and the government
 13 functions provided."¹⁹⁴

14 This is not a case like *Bracker*, *Ramah*, or *Hoopa Valley* where state services were provided to
 15 tribal members but were unrelated to the activity being taxed.¹⁹⁵ Here, the state and local school district
 16 bear the burden of educating the Tribe's children and providing an educated workforce from which
 17 CTGW draws its employees.¹⁹⁶ Here, the roads to access the Great Wolf Lodge are built, maintained
 18 and policed by Thurston County.¹⁹⁷ Here, there is a direct connection between the tax revenues at issue,
 19

20 ¹⁸⁹ John Weidenfeller, Thurston Public Utility District No. 1 General Manager, Deposition ("Weidenfeller dep.") 7:14-15,
 21 Dec of Cushing Ex 28.

22 ¹⁹⁰ *Id.* at 8:5-22, 10:24-11:2.

23 ¹⁹¹ *Id.* at 29:14-23, 31:4-18

24 ¹⁹² *Bracker*, 448 U.S. at 149-50.

25 ¹⁹³ *Id.* at 150.

26 ¹⁹⁴ *Barona*, 528 F.3d at 1193.

27 ¹⁹⁵ *Hoopa Valley Tribe v. Nevins*, 881 F.2d 657, 660-661(9th Cir. 1989).

28 ¹⁹⁶ *Cf. Ramah*, 458 U.S. at 843 (finding a lack of state interests in taxing on-reservation school construction where the state
 29 declined to take responsibility for the education of the Tribe's children). In *Ramah*, imposition of state tax on the firms
 30 hired by the tribe to construct a school on the reservation was precluded. *Id.* at 839-942

31 ¹⁹⁷ *Cf. Bracker*, 448 U.S. at 150 where the roads were built, maintained and policed exclusively by the federal and tribal
 32 governments and their contractors.

1 and the services provided to CTGW and the Great Wolf Lodge.¹⁹⁸

2 Unlike the scenarios in *Hoopa Valley Tribe, Ramah* and *Bracker*, the Great Wolf Lodge is
 3 located off reservation and attracts in excess of 400,000 visitors per year.¹⁹⁹ The Lodge is not in an
 4 isolated area, but in the Grand Mound community that requires governmental infrastructure to serve the
 5 needs of the community.²⁰⁰ The services funded by the property tax levies at issue are a direct benefit to
 6 the plaintiffs and the CTGW property that is being taxed. As the operation of the Great Wolf Lodge
 7 directly impacts the services funded by the property tax without any corresponding compensation for the
 8 services provided the state and local interest in taxation is extremely strong.

9
 10 The extensive services provided by state and local governments to CTGW, its guests and
 11 employees, in the absence of any federal regulatory scheme with regard to the hotel, conference center,
 12 and indoor water park, outweigh the federal and tribal interests. In light of the Tribe's ability to continue
 13 exercising its regulatory and concurrent taxing jurisdiction to collect its sales tax and room tax, the
 14 state's strong interest in collecting the property tax to pay for the governmental functions and services
 15 must prevail.

16 **D. Assessor's Performance of Her Statutory Assessment Duties Was Not *Ultra Vires***

17 Plaintiffs claim that that the Assessor's act of assessing the Improvements at less than their full
 18 value was *ultra vires*.²⁰¹ The Assessor has a statutory duty to value and assess property, including a
 19 determination as to the level of assessment.²⁰² Whether the valuation, or level of assessment, that the
 20 Assessor placed on the Improvements is correct is not at issue raised in this case.

22
 23 ¹⁹⁸ Cf. *Hoopa Valley Tribe*, 881 F.2d 657, 661 ("California admits there is no direct connection between revenues from the
 timber yield tax and the provision of services to tribal members or area residents generally.")

24 ¹⁹⁹ Dkt. 15-3 (Futterman declaration, at Exhibit B).

25 ²⁰⁰ Krupp. dep. 89:7-8, Dec of Cushing Ex 16.

20 ²⁰¹ Plaintiffs also allege that the Assessor disregarded CTGW as an entity and apportioned ownership interests between the
 members of CTGW. Dkt. 46, ¶55. Since the assessment was on CTGW's improvements, and not assessed against either
 the Chehalis Tribe or Great Wolf Resorts, both these allegations are without merit.

imposed a tax assessment on either Great Wolf Resorts or the Chehalis Tribe, these are

²⁰² RCW 84.40.040.

1 The tax is levied on CTGW.²⁰³ The owner of the Improvements is CTGW.²⁰⁴ The Assessor's act
 2 of determining an assessed value of the Improvements was entirely within her statutory duties.

3 As the Assessor explained in her November 13, 2007 letter to CTGW, the determination as to the
 4 level of assessment for 2007 took into account the nature of the ownership of the property. The Assessor
 5 stated, "An adjustment will be applied to the value of the improvements and equipment. . ."²⁰⁵

6 RCW 84.40.0301 requires the Court to presume the Assessor's determination of value is correct.
 7 Plaintiffs must establish by clear, cogent and convincing evidence that the 2007 assessment was
 8 incorrect.²⁰⁶ The Plaintiffs have not challenged the level of assessment. The Assessor's act of assessing
 9 CTGW's property was clearly mandated by the Washington statutes and was not *ultra vires*.
 10

IV. CONCLUSION

12 Because the legal incidence of the property tax falls upon CTGW, the property tax is not per se
 13 preempted. Further, under *Bracker*, the federal and tribal interests taken together do not outweigh state
 14 and local interests. Summary judgment should be granted in favor of the Defendants.

15 DATED this 31st day of December 2009.

16 EDWARD G. HOLM
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203 Dkt. 46, ¶ 43.

204 Dkt. 46, ¶¶18, 54.

205 Patricia Costello, Thurston County Assessor, Deposition ("Costello dep.") 161:12-25, Dec of Cushing Ex 28(a), November 13, 2007 letter from Assessor Patricia Costello to CTGW, LLC and Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, p. 1.) (Exhibit 41); Costello dep. 100:21-101:12, Dec of Cushing Ex 28(a).

206 RCW 84.40.0301

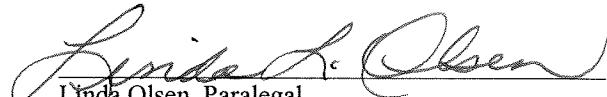
I hereby certify that on the 31st day of December, 2009, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following attorneys for plaintiffs:

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DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT - 25

Cause No: C08-5562 BHS

Motion for Summary Judgment FINAL 12-31-09

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